

DIDSBUY PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDSBUY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7th, 1917

No. 10

Successful Competition

The Women's Institute of Didsbury desirous of increasing their membership adopted a scheme which proved very satisfactory and increased their ranks by some sixty new members. They choose sides and the losing side was to provide a banquet to the members of the Institute including their husbands and families and a number of invited guests. Both sides entered into the competition with enthusiasm. The losers were only two behind the winners at the close of the competition. These losers prepared the banquet with just as much enthusiasm as they exhibited in the competition, and the affair was a splendid success in every way. The hall and tables were decorated with flowers and hunting in a very tasteful manner, and the eatables consisted of roast chicken, salads, cake and ice cream were not surpassed by any similar affair in Didsbury, and the spirit manifested was excellent. Miss Noble, the Provincial President, was present and addressed the gathering in a very pleasing manner, and certainly she is in the foremost rank of after dinner speakers and her address was enjoyed by all and she will be welcomed back to Didsbury any time. The President of the local society also addressed the meeting and mapped out the work for the coming year, this being her third term in office the Institute is very fortunate in having at its head a woman possessed with such executive ability as Mrs. Bicknell. The rest of the evening was

taken up by short speeches and songs, and everyone felt that the Womans Institute was a living organization in their midst, capable of a most useful work which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

Red Cross Notes

Mrs. W. G. Liesemer, Mrs. Geo. Liesemer and Mrs. Doran will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday.

A general meeting of the Red Cross Society will be held at the residence of the President, Mrs. J. E. Stauffer on Friday night next.

The ladies are cordially invited to gather each Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. A. G. Studer for the purpose of making Red Cross supplies. Work will be provided.

Bergen--Niche Valley

Mrs. Mjolsness sale was well attended and the cattle sold for a very good price. A few of them going out east.

Mrs. Lettie Gulson-Mjolsness is visiting Bergen and in the meantime Mr. Martin Mjolsness is having lumber sawed preparatory to moving it to Castor, Alta., where the boys are going in for real grain farming.

Messrs Chas. Erickson, Tom Michelson and Albert Olsen are hauling lumber to Bergen almost every day.

Miss Lorenza Mjolsness is teaching the Bergen school. She attended normal in Calgary last year.

Mrs. Vicker was out at the sale. She has been sick for a long time now.

Mr. Ivan Erickson cut two of his fingers badly on the planer a few days ago but he keeps on working just the same.

John Haug has the contract for getting out the logs for the saw mill. He has the yard full of logs and keeps the skid-way running to the saw full.

Martin Newland who was in Calgary all last summer is working at the mill for Martin Mjolsness.

Irwin Brower, Hugh Ross, Mr. McFarlane Bob Russell, Earle Baughman and Otto Krebes are a few of the recent lumber seekers whom I saw at the mill.

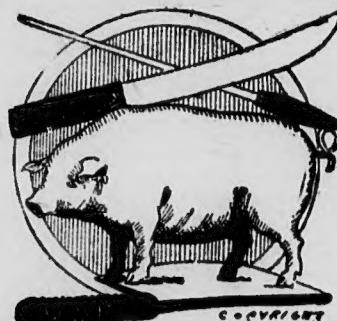
Celius Johannesson has gone to a large expense in fitting up the mill he has recently taken over. The carrier track has been readjusted, a new shed built in which are the new 80 h. p. Case boiler and the 40 h. p. Wheland engine that runs as smoothly as clock work and pulls the large rip saw through the largest logs as easily as if it were merely sawing wood. He

N. WEICKER

DEALER IN

Live Stock and
Fresh Beef

HIDES AND FURS A SPECIALTY
Didsbury, -o- Alberta



N. A. COOK

(SUCCESSOR TO ADAMS & HUNTINGER)

BUTCHER

I will have a lot of choice young beef to arrive at once which I will sell at:

Fronts - - - 13c per lb.
Hind Quarters - 16c per lb.

I am also paying 14c per lb. for Hides. Give me a call

We pay highest possible CASH PRICES for Butter,
Eggs, Poultry, Etc.

LEUSZLER BLOCK

has a smaller engine for running the planer and when he installs a lath mill it will be one of the most up to date mills in Alberta. They are sawing about 10,000 feet per day and have on hand plenty of dimension lumber, and do not expect to turn anyone away empty. We wish him abundant success.

Neapolis News

E. W. Bogue from Edmonton, who has been visiting his parents in Washington on his return, was visiting his friends at Neapolis and is pleased to get back to the bright sunshine and bracing air of Alberta.

Mack McLean is looking well after his visit east to Ontario. We are all glad to see you back Mack.

AROUND THE TOWN

Millinery opening, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 8th, 9th and 10th. Miss M. Bauer.

A masquerade dance will be held at the Rugby schoolhouse on Friday March 16th. Proceeds to go to the Red Cross.

W. G. Liesemer is having extensive alterations made to his store building. The basement is being excavated and extended.

The many friends of Jim Reed will be glad to hear that he is on deck again and attending to business after his long sickness.

The W.C.T.U. will hold their next meeting at the home of Mrs. W. Leadbetter on Tuesday afternoon, March 13th, at 8 o'clock.

Invitations are out for the annual dance of Didsbury Lodge No. 18, I.O.O.F., to be held on Friday, March 16th.

Mr. Andrew Anderson of Seattle, Wash., expects to be in Didsbury from March 13th to 16th for the purpose of buying horses. See his advertisement in another column.

Proceeds from the Zella School social held recently amounted to \$200 which was brought in by Mr. J. L. Chandle and given to the local branch of the Red Cross Society.

The High School Literary Society will give a programme of recitations, dialogues, singing, etc., at the school on Friday, March 9th, between 3 and 4 p.m. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

The Calgary Spring Horse Show will be held in the Horse Show building from April 10th to 13th this year. Further information can be obtained from E. L. Richardson, Victoria Park, Calgary.

The regular meeting of the Council was not held on Monday night because the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer were the only two of the Council present on time, Councillors Sexsmith and P. R. Reed arriving later, but they did not make a quorum. Mrs. Fred Bicknell and Mrs. H. W. Chambers were present as delegates from the Women's Institute in regard to hospital matters but nothing was done except to talk over the situation with those present. The delegation will appear again at the next Council meeting.

See the financial statement of town affairs on page 5 of this issue.

Private Haldane of Olds, who has just returned from the front, was a visitor in town for a few days this week. Bob is not feeling too bad but is still carrying a few pieces of shrapnel in his anatomy and is somewhat lame.

The miserable condition of the sidewalks caused through neglect in cleaning off the snow by property owners is causing a great many complaints. If the parties responsible do not get busy and clean them off there is trouble in store for somebody.

The Women's Institute held their regular monthly meeting at the Red Cross rooms on Thursday, March 1st. A very interesting programme was given and among other things the hospital question was discussed. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, April 12th.

In the M.B.C. church, Didsbury, Sunday, March 11th, at 3 p.m., Miss M. E. Chatham will tell the story of rescue work in the city of Edmonton, a record of nine wonderful years of drunks saved and young girls rescued. A quartette from the Edmonton Bible Institute will accompany Miss Chatham and sing suitable selections both afternoon and evening. Don't miss this.

A delegation of the Didsbury and Olds branches of the Patriotic Fund committees attended the meeting of Mountain View Municipality Council held at Olds on Saturday last for the purpose of requesting a grant from the Council for Patriotic Fund purposes. The delegation was cordially received but the matter is in abeyance for the time being; it was left over for the next meeting of the Council. The delegation was composed of H. W. Chambers, chairman, Mayor Osmond, Secretary, G. B. Sexsmith and Parker R. Reed, Didsbury; Mayor Kenny, and Secretary Petie, Olds.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS

Title to same vested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for Homesteads and Sale. Timber and Agricultural Lands. Containing some of best land left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large sectional map showing land and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid one dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

HORSES WANTED!

A Carload of Young, Heavy Horses and a Pair of Good Drivers

Two Men Wanted to take horses over to my farm at Alsask and to work on the farm.

Expect to be in Didsbury

March 13th to 16th

ANDREW ANDERSON
Seattle, Wash.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged...	\$1,511.45
Town Collections-P. R. Reed	34.00
	1,545.45

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....	\$358.05
Regan & Watson.....	1.00
	359.05

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$229.80
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BUSINESS LOCALS

SC A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

WHEAT FARM. 320 acres in Saskatchewan, 150 acres can be put in crop this spring, want someone with equipment to go on this farm and work it on either straight salary or on shares, or would sell on easy terms, or trade it. Apply to Dr. G. R. Ross, Didsbury.

FOR SALE—A Registered Clydesdale Stallion and Shorthorn Bull. Apply to E. O. Wait, S. W. 1-4 Sec. 34, Tp. 30, Rge. 1, W. 5th M.

FOR SALE—1916 Ford Touring Car. McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.

WANTED AT ONCE—Second-hand piano box. Price must be right. Apply Didsbury Pioneer Office.

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. M. Mecklenburg, graduate Optician. 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be at Carstairs on Thursday, March 22nd; Didsbury, on Friday, March 23rd, and at Olds on Saturday, March 24th.

LOST—On the road between Didsbury and Westcott a logging chain. Finder please return to Pioneer office.

WANTED—Your painting, paper-hanging, kalsomining, buggy painting, etc. Expert work. Phone 1333, H. D. Booker, Didsbury.

APPLICATION for renewals of the National Trust Co.'s mortgages can be had at our office, and new applications received. \$200,000 to be placed on loans. G. B. Sexsmith, agent for Canada Life & National Trust Loan Companies, Didsbury.

G. B. SEXSMITH'S LIST OF SALES

G. A. Sisson & Co., Ltd., Friday, March 9th, 2 miles west and 4 north of Didsbury.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

When will You Save if you don't Save NOW?

Though your salary or income will no doubt increase, so will your expenses—and many find that the latter more than keep pace with the former. Now is the time to start a Reserve Fund—and the Savings Department of the **Union Bank of Canada** is the place to keep it.

Deposit the extra you have on hand now—you can open an account with any sum, down to one dollar—and draw interest on it.

DIDSBUY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. R. Wilson, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall
Phone 140

DIDSBUY, -o- ALTA.

You need not send away for that printing, the Pioneer office is well equipped for the work.

Electricity From Sunlight

Many Scientists are Working on This Interesting Problem

Harnessing the energy of sunlight is no new idea. Many scientists the world over have for years worked on this fascinating problem. You know that on a clear, sunshiny day the sun's rays beat down upon every square inch of your head with enough energy to light a one-candle power nitrogen-filled tungsten lamp. This is equivalent to .167 horse-power, or 124.58 watts per square foot per minute. And we are making no use of this energy.

It has been discovered that sunlight beating upon copper starts a current of electricity. Just how it does it is a mystery, but during some experiments in Florida, Theodore W. Case has succeeded in building cells which harness this electricity and from which the current can be conducted to storage batteries. In describing this unique apparatus the Electrical Experimenter says:

"Imagine a solar generator resembling a miniature hot bed, like those you sprout plants in, placed on your roof or in your back yard, and under the glass, instead of dirt, a series of electrolytic cells, the whole machine arranged to revolve slowly as to be

at right angles at all times to the sun's rays."

The light strikes the outer plate, which has previously been oxidized, but the inner plate remains in darkness and behaves like the zinc plate of an ordinary battery.

A cell 3x1 inches gives 1-10 of a volt and about 1-2,000 of an ampere in sunlight. If several cells be connected in series the voltage increases; if several be connected in multiple the amperage increases.

WIFE FINDS RELIEF, TOO!

Lachute Mills, P.Q.
"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Disease, and a friend told me to take GIN PILLS. After taking a few boxes I was greatly relieved, and after finishing the twelfth box the pain completely left me. My wife is now using Gin Pills and finds that she has been greatly relieved of the pain over her kidneys. I can safely recommend any one suffering from Kidney trouble to give a fair trial to GIN PILLS."

Thomas Stephenson,
All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you write to
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL
CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Toronto, Ont.

GinPills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

Women to Marry by Proxy

Australian Women Are Not Going to Take Any Chances

Premier Hughes has introduced a bill in the Federal Parliament of Australia making provision for women domiciled in Australia to marry soldiers at the front by proxy. The bill was desired by several Australian women's organizations on the ground that the duration of the war was greatly disturbing the normal course of engagements. It was argued that prolonged absence made for uncertainty, and that immediate marriage, where desired, would make the position of the woman secure and entitle her to the usual separation allowances.

Very many hundreds of Australian soldiers have married English girls while in England. A desire was expressed also by soldiers, who did not expect to be away from home so long when they enlisted. The example of the French law was much quoted in the controversy.

"I was brought up on a farm, and I'm glad of it."

"Yes?"

"You bet your life. Whenever I think I'm working too hard, I just stop and think of the time when I had to get up at 4 o'clock and work like a slave until dark."

WAR EFFORT OF GREAT BRITAIN IS THE GREATEST MARVEL OF HISTORY

RAISED LARGEST ARMY WORLD HAS EVER SEEN

Britain Accomplished in Thirty Months What Took Germany Thirty Years To Do, and Without Previous Preparation has Done It More Thoroughly and on a Vaster Scale

One of the most eloquent tributes paid by a neutral writer to the part Great Britain is playing in the war is contained in a recent issue of the Boston News Bureau, which is reproduced in the Wall Street Journal. The writer says that all the wonders of the world, ancient or modern, fade when compared with what Britain is doing today. A commercial nation of not 50,000,000 people suddenly summoned to arms where no arms existed has produced a bigger army than history ever before recorded, and a war machine in Europe that for wealth of shell, explosive and war power is the amazement of the Germans. Britain has done in thirty months what Germany took thirty years to do, and she has done it more thoroughly and on a vaster scale.

The writer calls attention to the fact that this is not merely a struggle between the finance, the metal and the soldiers of two rival groups.

It is also a struggle for economic existence in order that the fighting forces may be increased. Germany was the first of the belligerents to realize that war power might be increased by cutting out luxuries; but England has grasped the fact and she is prepared to go as far as Germany or even farther in denying herself anything whose consumption might delay the end of the war.

The British people are organizing in clothing, food, drink, the discarding of unnecessary comforts, increase in the energies and hours of labor and the mutual burdens of all forms of taxation. And the nation will be better for it after the war. As Lloyd George said, the nation has been in training. Whatever the war debt of the Empire is when the fight is over, it will be easily dealt with by people who have learned the lessons that the English people are learning and who will not forget the lessons; yet the writer quoted says that while the world is coming into a new civilization, the people in the United States appear to have little comprehension of the issues and the economic results that must inevitably flow therefrom.

The Tractor Farm

Tractor Slowly Taking the Place of Horses for all Kinds of Farm Work

The tractor can completely supplant the horse for all work on the farm only when the farmer ceases to think of work in terms of horses and begins to think of it in terms of engines, in the opinion of W. H. Sanders, instructor of farm motors in the Kansas Agricultural College. If the farmer demands it the designing engineer will construct engines to do every task which the horse does to-day.

"Just as horse power in the past has supplanted the man with the hoe, so in the future the tractor will supplant the horse," says Mr. Sanders. "It took man many years to realize he could greatly increase his efficiency. Today few men realize that the tractor is slowly taking the place of the horse for all manner of farm work. It is replacing the horse for the same reason that the horse replaced the slave—it is more efficient."

The advent of the tractor, believes Mr. Sanders, means changes in the methods of agriculture just as the working of horses has meant changes in methods since the work was done by slaves. Next spring, at least three traction companies will place upon the market engines designed especially for the cultivation of rowed crops. This is an indication of the trend of progress in the manufacture of tractors.



No Need To Rub!

FOR stiff sore muscles apply Sloan's Liniment to the pain or ache, it quickly penetrates and soothes without rubbing. Rheumatism, gout, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains and bruises are quickly relieved by its use. Cleaner and more promptly effective than messy plasters or ointments, it does not stain the skin or clog the pores.

The family medicine chest in thousands of homes has a place for Sloan's Liniment. At all druggists, 25c. 50c. and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

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Of Every Description

and for every line of business. Our books are the Standard of Quality and used from Coast to Coast.

We Specialize on CARBON COATED or BLACK BACK BOOKS, and what we make are the best to be had in Canada.

Duplicate and Triplicate Separate Carbon Leaf Books, in all sizes

Duplicate and Triplicate Carbon Back Books, in all sizes

O. K. Special Triplicate Books, patented

Write us for Samples and Prices before placing your next order, or see our agent, the proprietor of this paper.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

FOR ALL PURPOSES

Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed. Confectionery Wrappers. Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use. Fruit Wrappers, Etc.

Write for Samples of our G. & B. WAXED PAPERS, used as a meat wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof and most reasonable in price.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment FOR BUTTER WRAPPERS

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8 x 11 size in 1.0M quantities and upwards are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock. No order too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

Our Machinery and Equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada, and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

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Women on English Farms

Showing the Temper of British Mettle During War Times

That the British bulldog has a firm grip on the situation in Europe, and has also set himself determinedly to his task of ridding the world of Hunnish influence, there seems little doubt.

England, the most conservative country in the world, and the one which seemed to hold most tenaciously to the customs of the past, has, in less than three years, been transformed into an ultra-modern commonwealth in which women are given a place side by side with men in practically every avenue of economic endeavor. It seems nothing short of a miracle that such should take place and it well shows the temper of British mettle.

"It is good to hear," says the Live Stock Journal, London, "that most of the War Agricultural Committees of the several counties of England, Scotland and Wales are gripping the twin subjects of female and substituted labor on the land with both hands, as it were. So far as stockbreeders are concerned, many have already proved up to the hilt that womenfolk can and have proved themselves exceedingly useful in the rearing and feeding of live stock, and young stock, weaning lambs, calves and foals, in particular. We note that in Hertfordshire last summer the War Agricultural Committee of the County Council arranged for the employment of 2,000 women workers on 543 farms in the county.

"On at least 118 farms women are being permanently employed. From one parish in Herts it is reported that the womenfolk have expressed their willingness to work through the winter at hedging, ditching, threshing, road-clearing, stock feeding, and milking. True, a lot of unfair comparisons have been made between the English-speaking women who are now being trained in hostilities and other quarters for farm work and the French peasant women. It should not be forgotten that the women who really understand land and stock work in France have been connected with it since childhood, and the land they work is their own. Holdings are small, too, hence farm work is quicker accomplished than ever it can be done in Great Britain.

"A move in the right direction would be to instruct country children in the art of milking. If all local education authorities would agree that it is desirable to give such instruction, and a satisfactory scheme for that purpose could be submitted to the inspectors, the Board of Education, we feel sure, would be prepared to approve of it experimentally."

"There are countless thousands of big, strong country lads of thirteen years still at their elementary schools and really doing no good there but simply 'marking time.' These are the lads the Board of Education should at once release. Rough diamonds are they which no kind of 'finishing' education can ever polish, for a twelvemonth can make no possible difference to their 'larnin'. These are the lads to turn loose on the farms, where they can almost do the work of an average man. The Board of Education, with its age limit of fourteen years, alone stands in the way of this vast army of willing shock-headed Peters, who only need turning into agriculture to do it some good. Lad labor must come into future schemes of diluted or substituted labor."

"Educated women, carefully selected and placed with discrimination have, however, been proved by the Women's National Land Service Corps to have become extremely satisfactory workers. The chief difficulties encountered in getting a sufficient number of recruits to meet the demands made on the corps spoke of are the lowness of the agricultural wage and the nature of the accommodation and housekeeping arrangements, which often entail unaccustomed and trying discontents to the women who could otherwise easily cope with the work itself."

When Merchant Ships Were Armed

Right of Arming Merchant Vessels for Own Defence Has Existed Since Time Immemorial

From time immemorial—and the beginnings of the English navy go back to an age long before there was a Prussia or a Germany—the right of arming merchant vessels for their own defence has existed unchallenged. In Armada days merchant ships generally carried small guns known as "minions" or "fowlers." In the days of the Commonwealth they were so well armed that as a great expert of that period boasted, they "continue their trade without expecting convoy." Under Charles II, a law was passed, which still remains the law of the land, imposing a penalty of six months' imprisonment on mariners or officers of merchant ships who declined or refused to defend their ship. In the Napoleonic wars, as abundant records prove, our merchantmen carried any armament up to twenty or even thirty guns.—London Daily Mail.

"The warring nations," said Mrs. Wickembury, "seem to be showing a wonderful vituperative power."

A Self-Sustaining Prison

Prison Labor Used in a Scheme of Intensive and Field Farming

A self-sustaining prison is an institution to be hoped for, but which few expect to find. A close approach to it, however, is to be found in the provincial jail at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. The problem of employing prison labor has there been worked out in a scheme of intensive and field farming.

On the prison farm this year there were harvested 7,083 bushels of potatoes, the acre planted being about 27 acres. Four acres of turnips yielded 103,113 pounds; four acres of carrots 88,031 pounds, 1 1/2 acres of beets 23,265 pounds, and 1 1/2 acres of white carrots 28,704 pounds. On one acre, 10,445 pounds of parsnips were dug, while another acre in cabbage yielded 7,580 pounds. In addition to this, there were raised 890 pounds of rhubarb, 1,680 pounds of radishes, 1,600 pounds of lettuce and 670 pounds of celery.

The farm comprises 205 acres. Part of this being timber land, extra crop room on the other side of the Saskatchewan river was leased. The total amount of grain raised this year was 4,280 bushels of oats and 1,016 bushels of barley. Fifteen tons of hay were cut, in addition to 26 tons of green feed. Thirty-six tons of timothy hay were cut on a neighboring farm, and thirty tons of wild hay put up on the school lands adjoining the farm to the east.

Last year, nine cows were purchased for \$125, from which several litters have been obtained, the valuation of the live and slaughtered stock which is not a bad result from a small investment. Three cows are kept on the farm for milk.

Zepplins Afraid of Paris

Protection so Complete That a Raid Would Be Futile

Some interesting facts bearing upon the immunity of Paris from attack by German airships have been recorded. The Germans are well aware that any airship that succeeds in evading the local defences must run the gauntlet of swarms of aeroplanes and scores of guns on re-crossing the French front. There are aeroplanes of every type that can be used against hostile air craft. The huge ranges of sheds house hunting planes, armed with machine-guns and able to travel at a speed that sounds fantastic when expressed in figures. There are machines whose special business it would be to locate the enemy for the fighters.

There are machines equipped with special weapons for special emergencies. There is here to be seen every device of which an airman can make use against another, whether he fly in a machine lighter or heavier than air.

The men who will use these weapons are airmen trained not only to use their machines but positively to juggle with them. They loop the loop as naturally as a fish swims. They fly upside down. They stand on their heads or their tails and turn round a couple of times like dancing Dervishes before resuming the normal level of flight. And, in addition to their complete mastery of the art of flight, they are skilled in aerial warfare and used to meeting enemy planes in the air.

Woman's Profitable Fad

Collecting rare and beautiful butterflies is ordinarily thought of as the interesting though not particularly profitable task of a naturalist, but in Boston there is a woman who has transformed butterfly collecting into a commercial enterprise yielding handsome profits. For this woman's unusual line of trade a force of trained collectors, scattered over all parts of the world, is engaged in gathering no less than 700,000 specimens a year. She was first interested in this work through the work of her husband, who was a Harvard entomologist. Now, instead of these exquisite insects being mounted for scientific collections only, they are used chiefly for decorative purposes in a score of different ways by jewelers, florists, modistes and others.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Why Trees Are Cut Down

The trees in Great Britain are not being felled altogether because of the demand for lumber. In many parts of the country, and particularly in the counties surrounding London, the necessity has arisen because of the need of landing ground for aviators. A farmer in one of these countries had some beautiful old oaks destroyed by the fall of an aeroplane, resulting in the death as well of the aviator. The farmer appealed to the War Office, complaining bitterly about the loss to the beauty of his property. The War Office courteously replied that his appeal would receive immediate attention, and within a few hours of the receipt of the letter a gang of Canadian foresters landed on the farmer's estate and cleared the whole estate of trees. That farmer will not be in a hurry to write to the War Office again.

"Here's a woman wants to divorce her husband, because he bathes but once a year."

"That's what a man gets for having steady, regular habits and sticking to them."

Germany Copies

Ancient Assyria

So Says Prof. J. D. Prince, in the New York Times

Germany has learned ancient methods from her distinguished Assyriologists! The history of Assyria and the subsequent empire of Babylonia tells in striking language how the conquering monarchs ordered wholesale deportations from occupied territories, either into Assyria or Babylon proper, or into remote dependencies. This policy was, on the whole, a successful one, but only for the time being. It frequently happened that these imported populations would in some mysterious manner absorb the traditions of their new soil and after a generation, or two be in a position to rebel against the "Great King." Tiglathpileser, Sargon and Sennacherib were among the most noted Assyrian kings who followed this plan of deportation.

The most remarkable enforced exodus of a native population in Assyrian times was that of the northern Israelites under Sargon (722 B.C.), who replaced them by Arabs and tribes from northern Asia Minor, all of whom later were assimilated into the Samaritan people. In the Babylonian period, the Judean exile (II Kings, 25, 11 ff.; after 597 B.C.) took place under Nebuchadnezzar, who exported forcibly the flower of the land of Babylon, where they remained until their descendants were returned to Palestine by the benevolent Cyrus in 538-537 B.C.

Every just person in America must devoutly hope that in the case of martyred Belgium her people may be restored by the modern Cyrus—the three great Allies—who are striving to overthrow as well organized and harsh a despotism as ever existed on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates.

It is strange and not very complimentary to our boasted human development that the same methods which prevailed more than 2,600 years ago are being carried out today with almost the same barbarity by the hosts of the modern Sargon.

A Parable

The Bully Who Was Willing to Make Peace as a Last Resort

Once upon a time there was a very large man who devoted himself to the methodical development of his physical energies. He exercised while his neighbors ate, slept, danced, laughed, sang and enjoyed life generally.

Then one day the large man, feeling inordinately proud of the bulge under his shirt sleeves, went over into his neighbor's yard, stole his neighbor's wife, murdered his neighbor's children and forced his neighbor out of the house.

Forthwith several bystanders came to the assistance of their outraged neighbor. They set upon the large man and tried to force him from the house. The large man retaliated by breaking the furniture, murdering more children and cramping his pockets full of his neighbor's goods. But after a time the large man, being shut up in the house that he had stolen, began to want for the necessities of life. His strength began to fail. So he made one last supreme effort and broke down one whole wall of the house that had become his prison.

Then, standing in the midst of the debris, with the bodies of his victims all about him, he put on a highly virtuous air, and confronting the neighborhood, said:

"Come, now! We've had enough of this unfortunate business. I will return this house to my neighbor—I have improved it greatly by my tenancy, as you see—and will return to my own domicile, provided, of course, that you will pay me the proper damages. If you refuse, the sin for all my trespassings will be upon your shoulders."

And the neighbors looked at one another in amazement . . . and went as fast as they could to the gunsmith's and bought more guns and more powder.—New York Sun.

Fishing in Alberta

Fishing is not an industry that is usually associated with an inland province like Alberta; but it is generally forgotten that in the province rise tributaries to one of the greatest waterways in the world, the Mackenzie river. During the past three or four years, considerable attention has been devoted to the development of the fresh fish trade along these tributaries, and the catch has been marketed all over the prairie provinces and the chief centres of the United States. An indication of the growth of the industry is seen from the fact that the sales of nets and other material has reached, according to an Edmonton supply house, over \$10,000, more than double the output of any previous year.

During a particularly nasty dust-storm at one of the camps a recruit ventured to seek shelter in the sacred precincts of the cook's domain. After a time he broke an awkward silence by saying to the cook:

"If you put the lid on that camp-kettle you would not get so much of the dust in your soup."

The irate cook glared at the intruder, and then broke out:

"See here, my lad, your business is to serve your country."

"Yes," interrupted the recruit, "but not to eat it."

Flax in Saskatchewan

For Various Reasons, Flax Growing Does Not Appeal to the Farmer

Flax growing has never obtained a firm hold in any part of Canada. The reason for this is not quite evident because the climate and soil in most of the provinces are not at all unsuited to the growing of this plant. Also it commands a good market at all times.

Sixty or seventy years ago almost every farm in the maritime provinces had its field of flax. The fibre was manufactured at home into beautiful fabrics of snowy whiteness. Now few of the young people in the East even know what growing flax looks like.

One of the reasons for the decline of what might be an important industry was the introduction of factory-made cotton goods at low prices. These took the place of the home-woven linen. At the same time satisfactory arrangements could not be made for the marketing of the fibre, or to be more accurate, there was no available market for it. For these reasons farmers ceased to grow it.

And in the western provinces where during the last five years the flax growing industry did appear to obtain a firm hold we also find a decline.

The bureau of statistics of the provincial department of agriculture has recently been engaged in enquiring into the industry in Saskatchewan for the purpose of ascertaining first of all why it has decreased so greatly during the past few years; and secondly in order to find out if it would be possible in the future to grow flax from the fibre with prospects of success.

The following schedule of questions was addressed to crop correspondents in the various districts of the province:

(1) How many tons of flax straw could be obtained from the 1916 crop within ten miles from our nearest station; (2) would the farmers in your township haul flax straw a distance of eight to ten miles for three dollars per ton; (3) in your opinion would the farmers co-operate in purchasing a tow mill at a price of about \$300 for the preparation of flax fibre worth \$10 to \$12 per ton; (4) would a chance to sell straw at the above prices induce farmers to grow flax when flax seed goes down to \$1.25 per bushel at your elevator; (5) at what price per bushel would farmers stop growing flax; (6) what is the principal reason why there is not more flax grown in your district at the present time; (7) general remarks.

Answers to the first question varied from 94,960 tons in district No. 7 to 6,000 tons in district No. 1.

Regarding the question of hauling the flax-eight or ten miles for three dollars per ton, fifty-two farmers expressed their willingness to do this, while 180 voted nay.

Question No. 3 had more voting against it than for it. However, many expressed themselves as willing to co-operate provided someone else would demonstrate possibilities.

Regarding question 4, the votes stood about 2 to 1 against.

The enquiry as to what price farmers would stop growing flax brought forth answers varying from \$1.14 in district No. 3 to \$1.32 in No. 6. Some would not grow it at any price.

According to answers received, the reasons why more flax is not grown are low prices, a preference for wheat, difficulty in threshing, weeds, too hard on land, subject to frost and uncertain yield.

Truly a serious array of charges against the little aristocratic plant with "flowers of blue!"

On the whole it would seem that flax-growing does not appeal to the farmers of Saskatchewan. This not because of the fact that it is not a desirable industry in itself, but because other things, particularly wheat growing, are so much more desirable.

"What's the matter with this dastardly hotel?" he growled. "No one to answer your call and no elevators running?"

"Well, you see, sir," said the maid. "The Zepps were reported and we were all ordered to the cellar for safety."

"Himmel!" ejaculated the American. "I was on the fifth floor and I wasn't warned."

"No, sir," was the bland reply, "but you see, sir, you don't come under the employers' liability act, sir."

More Duties Given Military Hospital Commission

Sending the Canadian Wounded to the Dominion

Hitherto the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada has only had to deal with soldiers in the convalescent stage. From now on patients will be sent home to Canada as soon as they can travel without risk. A very large number of the 20,000 Canadian sick and wounded now in England will come under the new rule.

This change involves a great increase in the commission's work and these "bed cases" can only be brought over by degrees. Accommodation has already been secured for more than 1,600 at various centres, including: Winnipeg, general hospital, 100; Edmonton, Strathcona hospital, 150; Vancouver, general hospital, 300.

In British Columbia, the Esquimalt convalescent hospital is now to be supplemented by Rest Haven, a building erected as a sanatorium before the war, at Sydney, about 20 miles from Victoria. It will house 200 men, or double the number at Esquimalt. In the same province, the acquisition of Sunny View, near Kamloops, adds 20 to the accommodation for consumptives.

There, 2,601 invalided soldiers, under the commission's guardianship at the beginning of this month, classified as follows: Convalescent hospitals, 1,201 in-patients and 811 out-patients.

Tuberculosis sanatoria, 459 in-patients and 27 out-patients.

In view of the rapid growth of the commission's work, Dr. W. W. Chipman has been appointed medical inspector of hospitals to assist Lieut.-Col. A. Thompson, M.D., M.P., the medical superintendent.

Coyotes are Valuable

Fur Dealers Say Wolf Pelts Are Increasing in Favor

There are a great many who are under the impression that coyotes are a nuisance and are no good whatever, says A. B. Shubert, president of A. B. Shubert, Inc., Chicago, U.S.A., the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in American raw furs. Coyotes are a very destructive animal, killing cattle and sheep, but the coyote is a fur-bearer and its pelt has a commercial value—it is more valuable this year than ever before.

The coyote is the only fur-bearer that can be used in imitation of fox. The animal scarf made from fox skin was in great favor last year, and it is even more popular this year, and the price is very high. An imitation had to be created, which could not afford to pay the price of a fox scarf.

For that purpose the manufacturer is using the better grades of coyotes, which heads attached, which when dressed and dyed and made into an animal scarf can hardly be distinguished from a fox—except by an expert. The soft greyish hair of the lighter colored skins of the better grades is very pretty and when used natural makes an attractive set of furs. The poorer grades of coyotes are being used by the Europeans for coat linings for the man behind the gun and in the trench. The skin is large and requires but little work, so it answers the purpose.

Get after the coyote—they are in demand and prices extremely high—you will be doing your community a great service and at the same time making high wages.

An American, stopping at a London hotel, rang several times for attendance, but no one answered. He started for the office in an angry mood, which was not improved when he found that the "lift" was not running. Descending two flights of stairs, he met one of the chambermaids.

"What's the matter with this dastardly hotel?" he growled. "No one to answer your call and no elevators running?"

The Farmer's Partner

This Company is farmer owned, operated and controlled.

It has perfect facilities for keeping in constant touch with market conditions and prices.

It sells Grain and Live Stock for Farmers and profits best when it secures highest prices for them. Through its Co-operative Supplies Department it will buy for the Farmer or his neighbors or their local organization practically any commodity for use on the farm.

The results it secures makes it profitable to both.

Do not fail to get full particulars AT ONCE.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

320-340 Lougheed Building - - Calgary

20

ESTRAY

On the premises of John Bogner, Sec. 18, Tp. 31, Rge. 1, W. 5, sorrel gelding with two white hind feet, pony, aged, left front foot white, white face, branded on left shoulder; came to the place about two months ago.

W. F. Sick, Brand Reader

ESTRAY—REWARD

One black gelding, rising 3 years, branded **SM** on right shoulder, also one black yearling steer, branded quarter circle, turned up, over **W H** on right hip. A reward will be given for information to W. H. McFARLANE, Elkton P. O.

ESTRAY

On the premises of Wm. Rupp, Sec. 8, Tp. 31, Rge. 1, W. 5, one red and white heifer, yearling, brand on right side indistinct, right ear cut under had diamond, white star in face, white tail. Came to the premises in September last.

W. F. Sick, Brandreader

ESTRAY

On the premises of A. A. Perrin, N. E. 10-31-1-5, one bay yearling mare, white face, hind feet white, left front foot white, no visible brand; has been around the premises since October last.

W. F. Sick, Brandreader

Lost, Strayed or Estry ads. \$1.50 for four insertions in the Pioneer--they bring results.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a term of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —1141.

WHEN YOU ARE IN NEED OF HELP SEND YOUR ORDERS TO J. R. ROBERTS Employment Agency

108a Ninth Avenue West
Opp. C.P.R. Depot
PHONE M5881
a18p CALGARY - ALTA.

PAY When You Graduate

Garbutt Business College, Calgary

Auction Sale

G. A. SISSON & CO., LTD.
Under instructions from G. A. Sisson & Co., Ltd., we will sell by Public Auction on Sec. 3, Tp. 32, Rge. 2; W 5th M., 2 miles west and 4 miles north of Didsbury, on

Friday, March 9th, 1917

the following, consisting of:

16 HEAD HORSES—Black gelding, Percheron, 7 yrs. old, wgt. 1750; bay gelding, rising 5 yrs., wgt. 1650; bay gelding, rising 5 yrs., wgt. 1600; bay mare, rising 5 yrs., wgt. 1600, in foal; brown mare, 8 yrs., wgt. 1400, supposed to be in foal; roan mare, 8 yrs., wgt. 1400, in foal; roan gelding, 7 yrs., wgt. 1300; bay gelding, 9 yrs., wgt. 1500; sorrel mare, rising 7 yrs., wgt. 1300, in foal; team drivers, rising 7 yrs., team weighing 1800; 3 fine colts, yearlings; gelding colt, rising 2 yrs.; brood mare, 8 yrs., supposed to be in foal.

10 HEAD CATTLE—2 Purebred Holstein milch cows; grade Holstein to freshen soon; grade Holstein to freshen in April; grade Shorthorn heifer, to freshen in April; purebred Holstein heifer, 15 months; 3 heifer calves 2 steer calves

38 HOGS 38—9 brood sows, bred to registered Duroc Jersey Boar; 19 fine fall pigs; 10 shoats, wgt. from 110 to 140 lbs.

LUMBER and HARNESS—2 Sets of work harness; quantity of timber, containing some 6 x 6 and 4 x 12 and mixed timber.

IMPLEMENTS, Etc.—Deering binder; bobsleighs; John Deere 12 in. gang plow; Oliver 12 in. gang plow; Cockshutt 12 inch gang plow; 4 sec. lever harrow; hay rack; 22 ft. Boss wooden harrow; water tank and truck; 3/4 in running gear, with break; 3 1/2 in. Mandt wagon, complete with box, seat and break; 3 1/2 in. Battendorf wagon, complete with triple box; democrat, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to start at 12:30 p.m. sharp
Lunch at Noon
TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 9 mos. will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent off for cash on all credit amounts.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer
W. G. Liesemer, Clerk

Auditor's Report & Financial Statement of the Town of Didsbury

From January 1st, 1916, to December 31st, 1916.

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES
Cash on hand Jan. 1st, 1916.....	Bank overdraft, January 1st, 1916.....
1916.....	673.59
Taxes collected (arrears) 3122.20	Paid on Notes.....
Taxes collected (current) 11785.61	Paid on Debentures.....
Proceeds of Tax Sales.... 450.00	Interest and Exchange..
Note Proceeds (Loans) 18350.00	Paid to School District..
Dog Taxes..... 32.00	Office expenditures....
Licenses..... 232.00	Postage, printing & stat.
Fines..... 12.00	Legal expenditure.....
Sundries (Pyrene sales) 25.80	Public Works.....
	Police Department.....
	Health and Relief.....
	Fire Department
	Street Lighting.....
	Grants.....
	Fire Hall and Equipment
	Sundries.....
	Salaries.....
	Cash on hand Dec. 31, '16
	Cash in Bank Dec. 31, '16
	117.58
	829932.62
	829932.62

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand Dec. 31, '16 \$ 1467.10	Debentures unpaid \$ 27039.42
Cash in Bank Dec. 31, '16 117.58	Didsbury School District 7000.00
Uncollected taxes Dec. 31, 1916, \$11,302.16; less reserve against non-collection \$1700	Unpaid accounts. 800.00
	9602.16
Uncollected Bus. Tax ... 266.49	
Uncollected School Taxes rural	72.24
Fire Engines & Equip ..	1235.00
Hand chemicals.....	190.00
Fire Hall and lots.....	950.00
Hook and Ladder Trucks	570.00
Water Tank and Truck..	133.00
Fire Bell and Tower....	261.25
Office Furniture and Safe	118.75
Machinery and Tools...	394.25
Band Instruments.....	332.50
Bandstand.....	142.50
Town Park and Improve.	2000.00
Dump Cart and Harness.	38.00
Nuisance Grounds.....	500.00
Electric Light Plant, Lines, Etc.....	26410.00
Tools and Supplies at plant	237.50
	Balance Assets over Liabilities..... 10198.90
	845038.32

26 parcels of land forfeited for non-payment of taxes not included in above assets.

5 per cent. allowed for depreciation on all property except nuisance grounds and Town park.

Dated at Didsbury, Alta., February 15th, 1917

I hereby certify that I have audited the books and vouchers of the Municipality of the Town of Didsbury for the year ending December 31st, 1916, and that the above is a correct statement to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. BRUSSO, W. S. KEELEY,
Secretary-Treasurer, Town of Didsbury. Auditor, Town of Didsbury.

STATEMENT ELECTRIC LIGHT ACCOUNT FOR 1916

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES
January \$ 614.57	Construction—
February 604.12	Station & buildings..... \$ 42.80
March 421.60	Poles, lines, meters, etc. 58.52
April 396.94	— \$ 101.32
May 310.25	Manufacturing—
June 296.27	Fuel \$ 2420.25
July 276.25	Oil, waste, etc. 175.49
August 258.14	Repairs, motive 48.71
September 272.55	Repairs, elect'l 22.58
October 329.43	— 2667.03
November 386.45	General Expenses—
December 529.44	Insurance.... 73.75
	Interest..... 9.85
	Salaries..... 1600.00
	Sundries..... 102.59
	Material..... 19.73
	— 1805.92
Oustanding cheques Dec. 31st, 1916	557.78
	85253.79
	85253.79

Didsbury, Alta., February 15th, 1917.

I hereby certify that I have audited the receipts and expenditures of the Town of Didsbury Electric Light Plant Account and found same correct as per vouchers produced.

A. BRUSSO, W. S. KEELEY,
Secretary-Treasurer. Auditor.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Cap'n Tom's Christmas Supper

(By Harriet Prescott Spofford)

CAP'N TOM sat on the poorhouse steps, with his lieges about him. Alas, there were parties in the sad place, and Cap'n Len had his own party—consisting of himself—and he sat somewhat apart. He was of the opinion that the poormaster ought to kill the pigs now; the others held that the rite should take place in the winter weather, in order that headcheeses, soups and sausages might give cheer in the time of the nipping frost.

"Something, you see, to make good with, come Christmas," said Cap'n Tom, brightly.

"I'm alive now," said Cap'n Len, "an' I do 'no' w'at I'll be, come Christmas."

"The pigs," said Mrs. Dolly, "are growing fine. There'll be twice as much of them for us w'en the snow flies. It's only a pig itself would rob us of all that extra for the sake of a bone now."

"Tut, tut, Mrs. Dolly!" said Cap'n Tom.

"It's w'at's left him high an' dry aero," said Mrs. Dolly. "He ain't no selfind."

"When he wants a thing he wants it now," said the laughing young girl in the faded and soiled pink frock.

"Most on us do," said Mrs. Barnard, the old woman who sat on the step beside her husband, and kept her hand in his, her feet wrapped in strips of old cloth for want of shoes.

"He's kind o' plodin'," said Cap'n Tom, lowering his voice. "He ain't no sellish for mush and milk. We was shipmates to Dio once, out from Hongkong, an' we was ninety days fightin' th' wind an' weather—give up for lost. An' the water was soupy, an' the beef—you couldn't jes' eat th' meat! An' his digesters was never the same sense. He'd arter be in a house of his own 'stid o' here, where the beef's on half as bad—w'en we git it, anyway."

"We'd all arter be in a house of our own," said Mrs. Barnard in a trembling voice.

"This is our own," said her husband, winking a little. "We paid taxes for it."

"An' I'm thankful for it, ef it ain't like havin' your own sink an' cook stove," said the gentle little woman.

"An' no poormaster to say you shall an' you sha'n't," said Isabel, putting the pretty locks out of her great blue eyes.

"Some on us needs that," said Mrs. Dolly, severely.

"Some of us needed it long ago!" retorted Isabel.

"Come, come," said Cap'n Tom. "We're all on a footin' here. We've all had mustardin', or we wouldn't 'a' come here for a refush. We're glad we've got the refush!"

"Spent for yourself!" growled Cap'n Len out of his great red beard.

"Misfort'n's," repeated Mrs. Barnard with a deep sigh, "an' I never rightly monstan' w'y, I kep' my house like wax—"

"She did that," said her husband, winking again. "There ain't a better cook in this country!"

"I'd like to make you all some o' my right biscuits, an' brile ye sech birds as nestin' shoot on the ma'sh, an' give ye blueberry puddin' th' lemon sauce—"

"We'd liketer hev' ye, Mis' Barnard. As 'tis ye're jes' makin' our mouths water!"

"So I be," said the old woman, wiping her poor eyes, where the swift-comin' tear shone like a spark of fire in the dark depths. "It's a s'ame. For I guess we're all as tired of mush an' milk as Cap'n Len!"

"Wal," said Cap'n Tom, "there's suthin' wuss'n mush an' milk, an' that's not havin' so much as that. I knowed that w'en I broke my leg up in Labrador, an' was on a cake of ice all day an' all night, pushin' out to sea, Cap'n Len here, he come after an' saved me!"

" Didn't either!" growled Cap'n Len. "You saved yerself, wavin' yer red shirt!"

"H'm," said Cap'n Tom. "I guess I know."

"You're here now, anyway," said Mrs. Barnard, gently; "which makes it very pleasant for us."

"There's the new moon!" cried Isabel. "Let's wish."

"Bow nine times," said Mrs. Dolly, "an' say yer wish. Mebbe you'll get it. But certain you'll hev a present fore the moon's old."

"Heathens!" said Cap'n Len.

"Wal, hurry now. Bow an' tell, There'll be fairy stories—"

"Before we're called in like schoolchildren!" said Isabel, with a pout.

"Was you ever to school, Isabel?" asked Mrs. Dolly after the solemnity.

"Some, I was a grand speller. I spelled down grown men once. But I couldn't carry ten; I'd liketer hev kep' on, too late now."

"Tata's never too late," said Mrs. Barnard. "Mr. Barnard can show you how to entry ten. He was a great school art fore he married me. He learned me. W'en he married me, his folks sort 'e east him off, an' he began—"

"Goin' down hill," said the old man, resting his chin on his cane and looking into the growing dark, as the young moon dropped its spark of gold behind the woods.

"I s'pose, w'en you go out," said Cap'n Tom to the girl, "you're goin' to turn over a new leaf. Earn yer money on the square, save it, an' go to school 'th it!"

"Wish I could," said Isabel, hesitatingly, twisting up the unruly hair again

while she held the combs between her teeth. "But I do 'no', I do 'no'!"

"The old way's an open door," said Mrs. Dolly. "Other ways has the bars ip."

"Wal, ef I was half a man, an' hed he money that belongs to half a man, I'd hev put to school where'd you one out fit to be a missionary," said ap'n Tom.

"That's her wish, I guess. W'at's yourn, Mis' Barnard?"

"My wish? Ef tain't too late fer me o have wishes, mine's a fairy story, an' no mistake. I jes' wished I hed my little house out there on Berry Hill, my garding, my hens, my bees, my keepin'

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"My wish? Ef tain't too late fer me o have wishes, mine's a fairy story, an' no mistake. I jes' wished I hed my little house out there on Berry Hill, my garding, my hens, my bees, my keepin'

"The pigs," said Mrs. Dolly, "are growing fine. There'll be twice as much of them for us w'en the snow flies. It's only a pig itself would rob us of all that extra for the sake of a bone now."

"Tut, tut, Mrs. Dolly!" said Cap'n Tom.

"It's w'at's left him high an' dry aero," said Mrs. Dolly. "He ain't no selfind."

"When he wants a thing he wants it now," said the laughing young girl in the faded and soiled pink frock.

"Most on us do," said Mrs. Barnard, the old woman who sat on the step beside her husband, and kept her hand in his, her feet wrapped in strips of old cloth for want of shoes.

"He's kind o' plodin'," said Cap'n Tom, lowering his voice. "He ain't no sellish for mush and milk. We was shipmates to Dio once, out from Hongkong, an' we was ninety days fightin' th' wind an' weather—give up for lost. An' the water was soupy, an' the beef—you couldn't jes' eat th' meat! An' his digesters was never the same sense. He'd arter be in a house of his own 'stid o' here, where the beef's on half as bad—w'en we git it, anyway."

"We'd all arter be in a house of our own," said Mrs. Barnard in a trembling voice.

"This is our own," said her husband, winking a little. "We paid taxes for it."

"An' I'm thankful for it, ef it ain't like havin' your own sink an' cook stove," said the gentle little woman.

"An' no poormaster to say you shall an' you sha'n't," said Isabel, putting the pretty locks out of her great blue eyes.

"Some on us needs that," said Mrs. Dolly, severely.

"Some of us needed it long ago!" retorted Isabel.

"Come, come," said Cap'n Tom. "We're all on a footin' here. We've all had mustardin', or we wouldn't 'a' come here for a refush. We're glad we've got the refush!"

"Spent for yourself!" growled Cap'n Len out of his great red beard.

"Misfort'n's," repeated Mrs. Barnard with a deep sigh, "an' I never rightly monstan' w'y, I kep' my house like wax—"

"She did that," said her husband, winking again. "There ain't a better cook in this country!"

"I'd like to make you all some o' my right biscuits, an' brile ye sech birds as nestin' shoot on the ma'sh, an' give ye blueberry puddin' th' lemon sauce—"

"We'd liketer hev' ye, Mis' Barnard. As 'tis ye're jes' makin' our mouths water!"

"So I be," said the old woman, wiping her poor eyes, where the swift-comin' tear shone like a spark of fire in the dark depths. "It's a s'ame. For I guess we're all as tired of mush an' milk as Cap'n Len!"

"Wal," said Cap'n Tom, "there's suthin' wuss'n mush an' milk, an' that's not havin' so much as that. I knowed that w'en I broke my leg up in Labrador, an' was on a cake of ice all day an' all night, pushin' out to sea, Cap'n Len here, he come after an' saved me!"

" Didn't either!" growled Cap'n Len. "You saved yerself, wavin' yer red shirt!"

"H'm," said Cap'n Tom. "I guess I know."

"You're here now, anyway," said Mrs. Barnard, gently; "which makes it very pleasant for us."

"There's the new moon!" cried Isabel. "Let's wish."

"Bow nine times," said Mrs. Dolly, "an' say yer wish. Mebbe you'll get it. But certain you'll hev a present fore the moon's old."

"Heathens!" said Cap'n Len.

"Wal, hurry now. Bow an' tell, There'll be fairy stories—"

"Before we're called in like schoolchildren!" said Isabel, with a pout.

"Was you ever to school, Isabel?" asked Mrs. Dolly after the solemnity.

"Some, I was a grand speller. I spelled down grown men once. But I couldn't carry ten; I'd liketer hev kep' on, too late now."

"Tata's never too late," said Mrs. Barnard. "Mr. Barnard can show you how to entry ten. He was a great school art fore he married me. He learned me. W'en he married me, his folks sort 'e east him off, an' he began—"

"Goin' down hill," said the old man, resting his chin on his cane and looking into the growing dark, as the young moon dropped its spark of gold behind the

Enemy Food Shortage

Agricultural Miracle Would Be Necessary to Make the Hun Supplies Last

Arthur R. Marsh, leading American economist, scholar and man of affairs, and editor of the Economic World, has contributed to the New York World a full page article entitled "Can Germany Hold Out Until the Next Crop?" His answer in brief is that if Germany can hold out, the greatest agricultural miracle of all time will have been accomplished. Mr. Marsh goes exhaustively into all the available statistics of German agriculture, and while he says, statistics since 1914 are impossible to be had, a process of scientific deduction, which may appear on the surface mere theorizing, is apt to prove in the event a more trustworthy method than any other in arriving at the truth. Mr. Marsh is recognized as an authority upon agriculture, having travelled extensively in Europe before the war investigating the agricultural and industrial methods of all countries west of Russia. He has come to the conclusion that Germany is short of food, that she can not possibly hang on until the next harvest, and that the fear of starvation is what prompts the peace overtures.

Mr. Marsh presents figures to show that before the war Germany produced about 80 per cent. of her food-stuffs and imported about 20 per cent. She imported various quantities of everything her people ate except rye and sugar, the latter being produced from beets. All her tea, coffee and cocoa were imported, of course, as well as all her rice, which was an important article of diet. All the edible oils were imported, and the total imports of tropical and sub-tropical fruits and nuts was extremely large. Since the beginning of the war these exports have almost wholly ceased. What Germany has been able to get through the blockade Mr. Marsh does not think amounts to more than 10 per cent. of what she imported before 1914. Roughly speaking, then, and assuming that Germany has had normal crops, she has been obliged to get along with about 82 per cent. of what she ate before the war. Since the soldiers would expect to be rather better fed than before, the chief deprivation would be borne by the civilian population.

The writer says that for a population to be deprived of the fifth of its usual food allowance might be an inconvenience, but would not prove serious. In fact, many people might be the better for a like reduction of diet. But he proceeds to show that by no conceivable possibility can the German crops have been normal. It was claimed that the 1915 crop was good, and this might have been expected, but it has been admitted in Germany that in some respects the 1916 crop was not so good. A statement of a high official which leaked out through Switzerland was to the effect that the German grain crop was only two-thirds of normal. The potato crop has been admittedly bad. It is only three-fifths of what it was, and it is to be borne in mind that Germany was a large importer of potatoes. Mr. Marsh is able to calculate that by reason of the lack of feeds and fodders for animals the German production of milk, butter and meat is only about one-half of what it was in normal times.

The chief reason for the German crop shortage is not unfavorable weather, but impoverished soil. As a whole, German soil is not rich, although Germany has been able to show a greater return from her farm lands than any other country in the world except perhaps Holland and Denmark. This is not due, as the writer explains, to superior German efficiency or industry. It is wholly accountable by the great use Germany made of manure. Before the war Germany imported more than 1,800,000 metric tons of fertilizer and exported some 120,000 metric tons. Her exports were chiefly pulverized Thomas slag produced by the iron mines of Lorraine. The iron ore of Lorraine carries a high percentage of phosphorus which is used for fertilizer, but Mr. Marsh says that phosphorus thus obtained is far slower of action and much less efficacious than that derived from the treatment of the so-called phosphate rock.

Fertilizer being bulky, would be very difficult for Germany to smuggle through the blockade, and again that has reached her since the beginning of the war would be an insignificant part of what is needed.

He then discusses Germany's former importations of potential manures, namely grains, by-products of the milling and oil extracting industry, and fodders suitable for immediate feeding to animals. He calculates that before the war Germany imported more than 7,000,000 metric tons annually of cattle feed, and more than 1,000,000 tons of oil cakes and meals, which were fed to cattle after the oil had been extracted. In other words, Germany imported annually more than 10,000,000 metric tons of manure materials before the war. The loss of this material and regulations which she had to make with regard to the feeding of stock must have reduced the fertility of her agricultural lands by at least one-third and probably by one-half. Boasts of what German science will be able to do in 1917 in the way of devising chemical substitutes for what the blockade has deprived her of are beside the question. Not what will happen to the

crops in 1917, but what did happen to them in 1916 is the vital thing. Mr. Marsh concludes that before the next harvest is reached the German nation will be down to half rations, and that upon half rations the enemy cannot continue the war.

Capt. Selous, Hero Of Haggard Romance

Famous Old African Hunter Enlisted at the Age of Sixty-Three

Captain Selous, who was recently reported killed in East Africa, was a famous African hunter, and the original of Sir Rider Haggard's "Allan Quartermain." He accompanied Theodore Roosevelt on his African hunting expedition in 1909.

Notwithstanding his age — he was then 63 — Captain Selous volunteered for service at the outbreak of the war and went to East Africa with the Legion of Frontiersmen, composed of men who knew the country. The British there are now rounding up the remnants of the German force, and there has been serious fighting in the last few days.

Captain Selous received the Distinguished Service Order for assistance he gave to General Smuts last year.

Captain Selous was one of the best known of modern big game hunters, and for many years devoted the greater part of his time to elephant and other hunting trips in South Central Africa, and collected natural history specimens. He went to Cape Colony in 1871.

In addition to his fame as a hunter, Captain Selous gained distinction as a soldier, taking part in the early Matabeleland campaign, in which he was wounded. In the present war an official dispatch from South Africa, issued on July 1 last, named him for gallant and distinguished service in a trick.

"It is not even a clever trick. So long as it is easy to break a promise as one that leaves so much in doubt, why didn't they make better reading out of that great proclamation at Warsaw? As a historical document, it is chiefly interesting because of the things it does not say. It fails to define the boundaries of the new land of freedom. It does not say whether Danzig is to be included, although without that new Poland would be hopelessly at the mercy of Germany commercially."

Poles See Through The German Plan

Polish Children Must Pray in German Language

"We prefer," writes M. Wazeter, a well-known Polish patriot, "to remain the oppressed subjects of Russia to being a puppet government of Germany for war purposes, and then to find ourselves a part of Germany when the war is over. The most unfortunate of our people are those who are the subjects of Prussia. In Russian Poland we can at least teach our children to say their prayers in our own language. We cannot do that in Posen. It was as recently as 1901 that children in the schools of that province were flogged and their parents fined and imprisoned because of their attempt to pray in the Polish language. And, to make the example effective, some of the children were flogged to death. The Prussians did that to a part of us, and now they offer a national life to another part of us, and are able to hire a few of us to cheer their devil's gift for a third of an hour."

"There is more reason," continues M. Wazeter, "for taking hope from the promise of autonomy which Russia made early in the war. She has since promised to include Posen and Galicia and thus reunite us. Germany is bound to fail in this war. She has promised self-government to Poland as a last resort to get more men to fight for her. But we have fought against her for a thousand years. We have kept the Teutonic hordes from spreading to the Urals, and we will not be fooled now into abandoning our national purpose by a trick."

"It is not even a clever trick. So long as it is easy to break a promise as one that leaves so much in doubt, why didn't they make better reading out of that great proclamation at Warsaw? As a historical document, it is chiefly interesting because of the things it does not say. It fails to define the boundaries of the new land of freedom. It does not say whether Danzig is to be included, although without that new Poland would be hopelessly at the mercy of Germany commercially."

Buying Commissions

Bad Old System Now Abolished in Great Britain

Forty-five years ago the system of purchasing commissions in the army was abolished by Royal Warrant, signed by Queen Victoria, after the House of Lords had rejected Mr. Cardwell's Bill for the "Abolition of Purchase in the Army." Previous to that first appointments in any branch of the service were purchased, and a regulation price had to be given the Government for same. The system may be said to have arisen from the mode by which many regiments were originally raised. During the great wars with France, when the army was largely increased, the Crown contracted with gentlemen of standing, who received a bounty for every recruit and were appointed colonels of regiments. In some cases, instead of receiving bounty money these gentlemen had the privilege of nominating all the officers, and made good their outlay by selling the commissions, a mode which had indeed prevailed from very early times. Gradually the Crown took the matter into its own hands, raised regiments at its own expense, and recouped itself by the sale of commissions, obtaining a regulation price, which varied from time to time, for each step up to that of lieutenant-colonel, above which there was no purchase.

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The Canadian Sailor

Splendid Opportunity for Naval Volunteers to Assist the Empire

It is a mistake to say, as so many of us do, that we are separated from the Motherland by the sea. It is a wrong conception. The seas unite the British Empire, not divide it. Without these its component parts would be far asunder. The very reason that Britain has extended her sway throughout the world is because the oceans are the highways for her splendid navy. The sense of relief that prevails in Canada and in the overseas dominions is due to the fact that the seas combine and weld together the various units of Empire, blending them into the loosely-knit but inseparable commonwealth that is the envy of her enemies, the cynosure of the world.

The market for Canadian eggs and poultry is very firm. Prices to producers are extremely high, but even at these prices trade is increasingly active all over the country. The prospects for a continued demand are very bright. The country is facing a shortage, not only of current receipts, but of Canadian storage stocks as well. So great has been the export demand that we shall be obliged to meet our new requirements. Increased production has never rested upon a more secure foundation.

The frontiers of that Empire are not the coasts of Great Britain, but the shores of Germany, Australia and Turkey. Their navies remain pent up within their ports and venture out only to retire in haste and confusion. Canada has had her shores guarded, not upon this continent, but far across the seas. This is an impressive fact. And when the war is over and we come to consider our future we must never lose its inspiration. At present the Atlantic is free to us, and it will remain so while the British navy is supreme. In the Pacific different conditions will confront us. There we have now a strong ally, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements suggest to us a naval alliance that is satisfying. Each of the

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A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

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The Squire's Sweetheart

BY

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

It had been opened by a tall fair man, with a palette held on one hand. The hall door of the New Cottage opened straight into the hall sitting-room, without which no house of its type is complete. The hall was evidently used by Mr. Egerton as a studio. It had a good northern light from two windows at the back. He had been painting when they had knocked at the door.

"Ah, come in," he said; "how d'ye do? You don't mind if I go on painting, do you? The light is particularly good today. Louise, this is Mr. ——"

He stopped suddenly, and laughed, the handsome, dark young woman who was posing for him, a veil of blue over her silken black hair, one arm supporting the sleeping child, frowned. The man was so debonair, so bright with his golden fairness, that the Squire rather wondered she could frown.

"My name is Meyrick," he said. "I live at Silverthorne Manor. And this is my cousin, Hilary Strangways."

"Ah, delighted to see you. Take a chair, Louise, my dear, Mr. Meyrick. You've moved Susan's head a little, Louise. Just wait till I settle it. Ah, that's right. I always talk better when I'm painting. You'll have some tea?"

Despite his prejudice against Mr. Draper and all his works, the Squire conceded mentally that the room was a charming one. It was plainly white-washed, and the floor was stained and beeswaxed, a few rugs upon it. There were low book cases around the wall. A volume bound in parchment lay on the round table within reach of Mrs. Egerton's hand. It had evidently been in use, for the pages lay open. There were a few bits of good china and glass, standing about as though laid down carelessly; some bits of brilliant Eastern stuffs; canvases on the walls or floor, leaning against chairs and bookcases. There was something bizarre and delightful about this interior. The color of the loose garment Mrs. Egerton was wearing—a deep Virgin blue, as you shall sometimes see a night sky in summer, with gold stars upon it, was very beautiful. It brought out the dark beauty of Louise Egerton's face framed in the heavy hair—hair straight as falling water—which hung loosely about her.

"May I move, Leo?" she asked, in a

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When a girl becomes a woman, when a woman becomes a mother, when a woman passes through middle life, are the three periods of life when health and strength are most needed to withstand the pain and distress often caused by severe organic disturbances.

At these critical times women are best fortified by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, an old remedy of proved worth that keeps the entire womanly system in excellent condition.

Mothers, if your daughters are weak, lack ambition, are troubled with headaches, lassitude, and are pale and sickly, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just what they need to surely bring the bloom of health to their cheeks and make them strong and healthy.

For all ailing women Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just the right medicine. During the last fifty years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women pain, misery and distress. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

If you are a sufferer, if your daughter, mother, sister, need help, get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form from any medicine dealer to-day. Then address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and get confidential medical advice entirely free.

Every woman should be careful that the liver is active and the poisons are not allowed to clog the system—get rid of these poisons by taking Dr. Pierce's Pellets, which regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Keep the body clean inside as well as outside!

How to preserve health and beauty is told in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is free. Send Doctor Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., fifty cents or stamp to cover wrapping and mailing only.

plaintive voice. "I want Dolly to see to the tea."

"You can't move," said her husband. "If you move you'll spoil everything. Dolly was gardening out there a minute ago. It isn't often the light is so good."

"Let me go," said Hilary.

"If you will be so good," Lionel Egerton, relieved, went on with his painting. "She can't have got very far. The domain is not extensive. Just tell her we want some tea."

Hilary went with alacrity. He was on the track of the pink sunburst. With a pleasurable feeling of anticipation he followed the privet hedge to the little opening. Then he caught sight of her.

She was not alone. She was talking to a man; and there was a certain roughness about the man which aroused an unreasonable resentment and repulsion in Hilary Strangways' mind. The fellow was not a garden-er. His air of easy intimacy forbade the assumption. He had apparently been helping Miss Egerton—if that was her name—in some gardening operation, for the two stood side by side before a newly-turned bed, and the man had a piece of string between his fingers with which he might have been measuring the ground.

Hilary had no idea how slim and elegant he himself looked as he came up the garden path towards them. He glanced at the other man, a haughty challenge he was unaware of in his eyes. The other man looked back at him with an insolent expression which he took no trouble to disguise. He stood squarely where he was, with an air of having as much right in the place as Hilary.

"I beg your pardon," Hilary said, lifting his hat. "Mrs. Egerton asked me to find you. She said something about tea."

"I will come," said the girl, and lifted her eyes to Hilary Strangways' face. She had magnificent eyes of dark blue, with long deep golden lashes. The eyes had a strange look, as though she were just awakening out of sleep.

"I will come," she said, and looked at the man she had been talking to as though she were afraid. It was a momentary expression. She turned and walked in the direction of the New Cottage. The man with whom she had been talking, looked at Hilary with an insolent and challenging expression. His eyes were yellow in the whites of them. Hilary, if he observed the expression, did not notice it. He forgot the incident when he came up with Miss Egerton, who was certainly beautiful to look at, and the more beautiful for her eyes being full of sleep, and the strange half-unwilling way in which she walked.

CHAPTER V. For Dolly

Intimacy made rapid progress between the Squire and Hilary and the Egertons. They were Bohemians, yet unlike any Bohemians the Squire had met before. To her height and slenderness and her pensive beauty, Mrs. Egerton added a lovely voice. When her husband allowed her to stand up and move about, having deposited the sleeping child in a corner of the sofa, she moved beautifully in her wonderful blue garments. She had taken off the veil and laid it away, and had coiled her hair up with a jewelled pin through it on top of her small head.

"I am going to help Dolly to cut bread and butter," she said, smiling at Hilary. "Will you come too, Mr. Strangways?"

Would Hilary go? Hilary was only too delighted. He would have gone anywhere at the behest of a woman so gracious and charming as Mrs. Egerton. He could not imagine that Mrs. Egerton ever could be anything but gracious and charming.

Dolly Egerton stood by a table in the toy kitchen cutting the bread and butter with an absent air. The tray had already been set with its pretty cups and saucers, its silver basin of sugar and jug of cream. The kettle was singing on a little oil stove. Everything was very clean and bright. A canary was in the sunny window, the deep sill of which held a window-box full of narcissi and their fresh green grasses. The girl in her green overall, with a couple of wonderful red roses embroidered at the neck, where they seemed to hold it together, was in keeping with the Arcadian kitchen.

"You are nearly ready, Dolly?" said Mrs. Egerton, and a coldness came into her soft, trailing voice.

"Yes," the girl answered dreamily, "I was just about to make the tea." "Then there is nothing for me to do. I'd better go back, or Leo will be fuming and will wake up the infant."

"Let me make the tea," said Hilary eagerly. "You've no idea how well I make tea. I learned it at Oxford. I can't drink other people's tea."

"Yes, do let him make the tea, Dolly," said Mrs. Egerton. "I wonder if I shall like it. I never like Dolly's tea."

The girl kept her eyes down while

her sister-in-law remained. Even an unobservant person like Hilary began to be aware of some trouble between the two.

"Dolly is always half asleep," said Mrs. Egerton.

As soon as the door had closed, Dolly lifted her eyes. Some of the sleepiness had passed away from them. They certainly were glorious eyes—something golden in the deep blue of them—stormy eyes, full of a capacity for passionate feeling, which set Hilary Strangways to thinking how she would look at a man if she loved him.

Her face brightened as she looked at him.

She smiled. "Now," she said, "I am going to watch you making the tea. I hope Louise will like it better than mine. There is always something wrong about my tea to poor Louise. Afterwards you shall carry the tea in for me, if you will be so good, and I shall go on cutting bread and butter."

She found him an old china teapot in a cupboard high up in the wall to which she had to stretch in order to reach it. Handing it to him their hands touched, and he was struck by the hardness of hers. He supposed she had to work, poor little thing. It was a thousand pities she had to spoil her poor pretty hands.

He put the tea into the pot in reckless masculine fashion, absolutely refusing to heat the teapot, or act according to any of the formulae. He had looked critically at the tea in the tin while he ladled it out; and she laughed, a fresh, girlish laugh, with the sleepiness gone from it.

"What's the matter with it?" she asked.

"Where does it come from?"

"Mr. Draper, our landlord, who keeps the village shop, and runs Silverdale generally."

"Oh, that ruffian!"

Again the girl's face changed. It was an extraordinary face for changes of expression.

"I did not know he was a ruffian," she said, with a shade of resentment in her voice. "He is a very worthy person. Of course you would not like him here, in the country, where you are all such Conservatives."

(To Be Continued.)

Turning Breweries Into Milk Factories

The Economic Result of Growth of Prohibition in the United States

Prohibition is having an unexpected economic result in the United States. The closing of the breweries as such has not destroyed their value as factories, and they are being put to various uses. In Tucson, Arizona, one brewery was turned into a malted milk plant, and is striving for top hole in this line. Another has turned to canning, a third into a cannery, and a fourth has become a refrigerating plant. A Denver brewery has also gone in for malted milk. One of the important factors about the change is that the new businesses employ three times as many hands as the breweries. Probably the economic side of the argument will eventually have far greater weight than the old fashioned appeal to ethics or morals. Railways and banks and other institutions are not in the least concerned about the moral side of the prohibition question, but they are unanimous in exacting prohibition among their employees, for the simple reason that efficiency pays, and when a man is paid for his time the utmost efficiency is expected for the money, even at the expense of prohibition. It has been found that there is more money to spend in retail purchases where prohibition has been adopted, than formerly, and this had the effect of lining up the whole of the retail trade against their former chief competitor. Businesses that have found their turnover increased a third or a half, or even in some cases doubled, are not anxious to face a condition which would bring back the old state of affairs. The legitimate hotel business does not appear to have suffered from the adoption of prohibition anywhere, and while some houses have been closed they were such as subsisted entirely on bar receipts. The erection of new and palatial hotels in prohibition districts indicates that mine host still perceives profits.—From the Toronto World.

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The girl kept her eyes down while

Warned

"Robert," said his teacher, sternly, "you are incorrigible. I shall certainly have to ask your father to see me."

"Better not do that, teacher," responded the youngster; "pop charges \$2 a visit."

Jock McKie, a bricklayer, was working on a job, with an apprentice.

In the course of the forenoon the boss visited the job, and, failing to find Jock anywhere about the premises, decided to wait his return.

"Where have you been?" demanded the boss when the bricklayer put in an appearance. "Gettin' ma hair cut."

"Answered Jock quite coolly. "And how dare you get your hair cut in my time?" "Weel, dinna it grow in your time?"

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"Where have you been?" demanded the boss when the

SENSITIVE THROATS
need careful treatment
from within more than
they need banding wraps
during changing seasons.
The pure cod liver oil in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

helping thousands to strengthen
the tender linings of their throats,
while at the same time it aids the
lungs and improves the
quality of the blood.

Throat Specialists endorse
SCOTT'S EMULSION—Try It

Scott & Bowe, Toronto, Ont.

16-12

Tree Planting

Planting a Thousand Trees a Day by
Machinery

A machine originally designed to facilitate the work of setting out tomato and cabbage plants, is being used to plant trees in New York State under the supervision of the Forest Service. From 10,000 to 15,000 forest tree seedlings are planted in a day's time with this machine. The contrivance is of about the same proportions as a mowing machine and requires the services of three men and two horses. One man drives while the other two handle the seedlings. In operation, the machine makes a furrow into which the small trees are dropped at regular intervals governed by an automatic spacer. As this is done, a pair of rollers replace the dirt about the roots, which are mechanically supplied with water and fertilizer. A marker draws the line on which the next row of trees is to be planted as the machine travels along.

As a vermifuge there is nothing so potent as Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

Britain Preparing 20,000 Aeroplanes

Read-Admiral Perry, U. S. N., is responsible for a very remarkable statement concerning preparations in Europe for extending the scope and power of aerial warfare.

"Development of the aeroplane will mean a revolution in travel and commerce as it has meant in war," Read-Admiral Peary said. "In France there are said to be more men in the aviation service than are in the army of the United States, and in Great Britain more than in our navy. Germany is said to have 10,000 aeroplanes. Great Britain is preparing for an aviation army of 160,000 men with a fleet of 20,000 aeroplanes. The time is near when the air service will be more important than the army and navy combined. It is the belief of many statesmen that the decision in the great war may come in the air."



SPEED

combined with
good judgment
counts in business
now-a-days.

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

supplies balanced
nourishment for
sturdy muscles
and active brains.

"There's-a Reason"

No change in price, quality, or size of package

W. N. U. 1145

Sudan Grass Pastures

Good Pasture Can Be Maintained
During the Early Summer

Sudan grass is a quick, sure, and very nourishing pasture for pigs and calves.

Last spring, quite late, I sowed several acres broadcast, and in spite of a very protracted drought, the plant made a remarkable growth. Hogs and calves were turned in when the grass was about three and one-half feet high. The stock ate it ravenously, making a splendid gain. After the crop was well eaten down, the stock were transferred to another pasture, and in three weeks the second crop was again ready for them. By having two fields, sowing one two weeks before the other, and changing the stock from one pasture to the other as the crop is grazed, a first-class pasture can be maintained during the entire summer.

My experience during the past two years with Sudan grass convinces me that it is one of the most drought-resisting crops grown either for hay or pasture.—Exchange.

Aeroplanes ready for delivery are on sale in a Broadway, New York store.

To Every Woman

Who Is In Pain

MRS. WILLIAMS SAYS USE
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

She Suffered for Two Years, But
Three Boxes of Dodd's Kidney
Pills Made Her a New Woman.

Adamsville, Kent Co., N. B.—(Special)—"I can recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to every woman who suffers." So says Mrs. Williams, a well-known and highly respected lady residing here. Mrs. Williams was a sufferer for two years till she used Dodd's Kidney Pills. She found in them quick relief and complete cure. That is why she is so enthusiastic in her praise of them.

"My troubles started with a cold," Mrs. Williams states. "I never seemed to get over the effects of it. I had cramps in my muscles and my joints were stiff. There were dark circles under my eyes which were puffed and swollen. I had a bitter taste in my mouth and I suffered from severe headaches.

I felt heavy and sleepy after meals and had attacks of neuralgia. Heart flutterings and rheumatism were soon added to my troubles. I took just three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I cannot be too glad that I did so."

Every one of Mrs. Williams' symptoms was a symptom of kidney disease. That is why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

The Bare Fact

A teacher asked her class of children what a skeleton was. One little fellow, Benny, 7, said: "I know; it's bones with the people rubbed off."—Christian Herald.

It Will Prevent Ulcerated Throat—At the first symptoms of sore throat, which presages ulceration and inflammation, take a spoonful of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Add a little sugar to it to make it palatable. It will allay the irritation and prevent the ulceration and swelling that are so painful. Those who were periodically subject to quinsy have thus made themselves immune to attack.

Britain's New Problem

In spite of all warnings that it was unwise in the extreme for wives and families of Canadian soldiers to follow their husbands and fathers overseas, it is estimated there are now over 50,000 of these dependents there is causing uneasiness. There are two disquieting views of the situation: First, the fact that it means so many more mouths to feed in the old country at a time when economy in food consumption is essential; second, that the transportation of these people back to Canada at the end of the war will be a problem that steamship companies confess themselves unable to solve.—London Advertiser.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Some Contract

"I have come here," said the angry man to the superintendent of the street car line, "to get justice; justice sir. Yesterday, as my wife was getting off one of your cars the conductor stepped on her dress and tore a yard of trilling off the skirt."

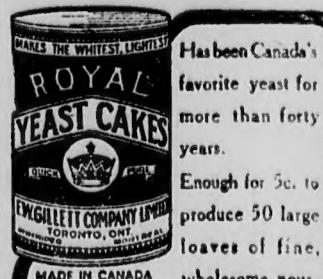
The superintendent remained cool. "Well, sir," he said, "I don't know that we are to blame for that. What do you expect us to do? Get her a new dress?"

"No, sir. I do not intend to let you off so easily as that," the other man replied gruffly. He brandished in his right hand a small piece of silk.

"What I propose to have you do," he said, "is to match this silk."—New York Times.

Both

"Henry Clay was a great man, Cassidy." "He war thot, Mulligan." "So great thot he had a cigar named after him, Cassidy." "An' a pipe, too, Mulligan."



Has been Canada's
favorite yeast for
more than forty
years.

Enough for 5c. to
produce 50 large
loaves of fine,
wholesome nour-
ishing home made bread. Do
not experiment, there is nothing
just as good.

EWGILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG
MONTREAL



About Face

General—"Why did you lose the battle?"

Captain—"The enemy attacked us in our rear."

General—"I was informed that they attacked you in front."

Captain—"Yes; but that was our rear when they got there."

PALE, FEEBLE GIRLS

Weakness Generally Comes On As
Womanhood Approaches

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. How often one sees girls who have been strong and lively become suddenly weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health. If the blood is not healthy at this critical stage the body is weakened and grave disorders follow. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been lifelong invalidism or an early death. They are a blood-builder of unequalled richness, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of red, healthy blood which every girl needs to sustain her strength. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their great value over and over again to young women whose health was failing. Miss A. Sternburg, Haileybury Road, New Liskeard, Ont., says—"I have much reason to be grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as they restored me to health; if, indeed, they did not save my life. In 1914 I began to feel run down, and the doctor who was called in said that mine was a bad case of anaemia. I lost flesh, always felt tired, and I got so nervous that I could scarcely hold a cup to take a drink. My heart would flutter alarmingly. The doctor did not seem to be able to help me at all and my family and friends all thought that I was in a decline and could not recover. I was in bed for some weeks when an aunt came to see me and urged that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My father got a supply, and by the time I had taken three boxes there was a noticeable improvement, and from that on I steadily progressed toward recovery. I continued using the pills for some time longer, and they restored me to my old time health and strength. I shall never cease to praise this medicine, and to urge all weak run down girls to give it a fair trial as I have proved in my own case their great merit."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Professor Fudge.—What do you mean, Mr. Jones, by speaking of Dick Wagner, Ludie Beethoven, Charlie Gounod and Fred Handel?

Jones.—Well, you told me to get familiar with the great composers.

If illness
threatens
a breach-
reinforce
with

Bovril
On sale at all
Druggists and Stores.

A British Way

Jerome J. Jerome, the English author, writes of addressing an audience of British soldiers returned from the front, when he paid certain compliments to the enemy's valor. His auditors applauded. If he had said the same things to a meeting of civilians, he writes, he would have been hissed and hooted from the stage. The British in India feels an obligation, often the legacy of former experience on the playing field, to give the enemy, the opponent, credit where credit is due him. Frequently it may be noted that the spectator is more bitterly or blindly partisan than the player who wears his colors. In his official report after the Jutland battle, it will be recalled, Admiral Jellicoe paid the enemy an unusually warm compliment for his bravery at one point in the conflict. —Ottawa Journal.

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More About the H. C. of L.

With all commodities soaring in price, it behoves the buyer to look for full value in every article.

When buying matches specify—

EDDY'S

Their quality is beyond question; but besides this, every box is a generously filled box.

Look out for short-count matches. There are many on the market.

Avoid imposition by always, everywhere, asking for EDDY'S.

Mid-Summer

As the oats in her hat nodded and trembled they persistently tickled the ear of the man seated next to her. He stood it in silence for some time, then he hesitatingly took a huge pocket knife out of his pocket and began to sharpen it on the sole of his boot.

"Whatever are you g-g-going to do?" gasped the girl.

"Oh, don't you worry miss," said the man, testing the edge of the blade on his thumb. "But the next time as them oats gets in my ears there's going to be a harvest!"—Chicago Daily News.



Guard Your Baby's Health

Cheerful, Chubby Children
Make the Home Happy

Weak, puny babies are a constant care to tired mothers and are subject to many diseases that do not affect healthy children.

Keep your children in good health. See that their bowels move regularly—especially during the teething period. This is a distressing time in the life of every child and the utmost precaution should be taken to keep them well and strong.

By the consistent use of

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

it is possible to avoid many childhood ills now so prevalent.

It is a corrective for diarrhea, colic and other infantile ailments. It soothes the fretting baby and permits the child to sleep well and grow healthy. It brings comfort and relief to both child and mother.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful,
Chubby Children

Is absolutely non-narcotic. It contains no opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives. It is soothing, pleasant and harmless. For generations mothers in all parts of the world have used it and millions of babies have been benefited by it.

Buy a bottle today and have it handy.

Relieve and Protect Your Children

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world

DELCO-LIGHT

ELECTRICITY FOR EVERY FARM

DELCO-LIGHT MAKES ELECTRICITY UNIVERSAL

For the first time electric light and power are available to anyone—anywhere. Heretofore, the benefits of electricity have been confined to those who live in the larger towns and cities. Now Delco-Light makes electric current universally available.

It is lighting rural railway stations and construction camps. It is lighting the camps of United States troops on the Mexican border and it is disclosing heretofore undreamed-of beauties in the depths of Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. Altogether, over 15,000 Delco-Light plants are in operation, and Delco-Light offices are to be found in almost every part of the world.

Delco-Light is a complete electric plant—the engine and dynamo in one compact unit combined with a set of special electrical apparatus, enabling the user to store current. The plant is so simple a child can care for it, and so economical that it actually pays for itself in time and labor saved. It operates on either kerosene, gasoline or natural gas.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.
—AGENTS—
DIDSBURY -0- ALTA.

DELCO-LIGHT BETTERS LIVING CONDITIONS AND PAYS FOR ITSELF

An advertisement in the Pioneer always pays

The High
Class Grocers

Williams & Little

Quality Good
Prices Right

Orange
Sale
For
Saturday
Only

3 Doz. for
\$1.00
.....
Sweet
Seedless

PHONE
42

We Quote Below
A List of Prices for the Week End

We stand behind the goods we sell. Give us a trial.

Rolled Oats

8 lb. bag - - -	45c
20 lb. bag. - - -	95c
40 lb. bag. - - -	\$1.80
80 lb. bag. - - -	\$3.50
3 pkgs. Cornflakes	25c
2 " Shredded wht.	25c
Quaker Oats, pkg.	25c
Wheatlets, sack	35c
Fancy Biscuits, lb.	25c
Soda Biscuits, box	25c
Strawberry Jam per pail	80c
Raspberry Jam per pail	80c
Mixed Fruit Jams	50c
Marmalade, pail	75c
Pure Jam, in glass	25c
Pure Honey, 5 lb. tin	\$1.10
Pure Honey, in glass	25c

Canned Goods

Tomatoes, per tin	20c
Corn, per tin	15c
Peas, per tin	15c
Beans, per tin	15c
Gallon Apples, 3 tins	\$1.00
Gallon Peaches	75c
Gallon Apricots	75c
Gallon Catsup	\$1.00
" Maple Syrup	\$1.75
Salmon, per tin	15c
Salmon, per tin	25c
Salmon, ½# tin, 2-25c	
Clark's Pork and Beans plain, and in tomato sauce, large tin, extra value, 2 tins	25c
Canned Herrings	15c
Lobster, per tin	25c
Oysters, large tin	30c
Sardines, 3 tins	25c

General Groceries

Cocoa, ½ lb. tins	25c
Fresh Coffee Beans	gal. \$1.25
4 lbs. - - -	\$1.00
Tuxedo Coffee, lb.	45c
Perfection Coffee	35c
Corn Starch, pkg.	10c
Rice, 4 lbs.	25c
Pearl Barley, 3 lbs.	25c
Gallon Catsup	\$1.00
" Maple Syrup	\$1.75
Salmon, per tin	15c
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Clark's Pork and Beans plain, and in tomato sauce, large tin, extra value, 2 tins	25c
Canned Herrings	15c
Lobster, per tin	25c
Oysters, large tin	30c
Sardines, 3 tins	25c

Flour and Feed

Our Best Flour	\$5.00
Royal Household	5.00
Model Flour	4.40
Glenora Flour	4.65
Robin Hood	5.25
Seeded Raisins, 2-25c	
Bulk Raisins, lb.	15c
Oysters, large tin	30c
Sardines, 3 tins	25c

Bananas

Cabbage

Lettuce

Onions

Cauliflower

Cucumbers

Apples

Lemons

Williams & Little

The Store That Satisfies

Auction Sale

MILTON L. BUTTS

Under instructions from Milton L. Butts, I will sell by Public Auction at his farm on the N. E. ¼ Sec. 23, Tp 31, Rge. 1, W. 5th, 1 mile north and 1 mile west of Didsbury, on

Thursday, March 15th

the following, consisting of:

7 HEAD HORSES—Aged Clyde mare, wgt. about 1250; 3 yr. old Clyde gelding, wgt. about 1300; yearling Clyde colt; 5 yr.-old gelding, wgt. about 900; mule, coming 6 yrs., wgt. about 900; span matched mules, coming 5 and 6, wgt. about 2100

23 HEAD CATTLE—5 Dairy cows, 2 fresh; 3 range cows, coming fresh in April; 8 heifers, coming 2 yrs., in calf; 5 steers, coming 2 yrs.; 2 yearling calves

IMPLEMENTS, Etc.—16 in. Emmer-on sulky plow; 16 in. Cockshutt, sulky breaking plow; lumber wagon; 16 in. John Deere walking breaker; 16 x 16 Sterling disc; 3 sec. harrow; 2 seated carriage; road cart; bobsleigh; 2 sets harness; set single harness.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Etc.—Bedroom suite; 2 single beds; small table and center table; Heintzman piano, in first class condition; organ; lounge; writing desk; 3 rocking chairs; 6 dining room chairs; sideboard; dining room table; cookstove; child's couch and small rocking chair; 4 kitchen chairs; kitchen table; heating stove; "Boss" washing machine and wringer; dishes; crockery; fruit jars, and other articles too numerous to mention.

As Mr. Butts is leaving the country everything will be sold without reserve.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp

Lunch at Noon

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 9 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes, bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent off for cash on sums over \$20.

J. N. PATON, H. B. ATKINS, Auct. Clerk

Birth

MCLEAN—On Sunday, March 4th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLean, Lone Pine, a daughter, at the residence of Mrs. W. F. Sick.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBUY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N.G.

Dr. G. R. ROSS, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street. Business Phone 120
Didsbury . . . Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.
(Successor to W. A. Austin)
Solicitor for
Union Bank of Canada.
Royal Bank of Canada.
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Town of Didsbury.
MONEY TO LOAN
Didsbury . . . Alberta

Dr. W. G. EVANS, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon
Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street. Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury . . . Alberta

J. L. CLARKE, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Graduate University of Manitoba.
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N.J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128

DIDSBUY, ALBERTA

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